TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1845.

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as to certain claims; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

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Mr. Dix also presented the memorial of several general commi pronts. The memorialists, uninnenced by considerations of this sort, asked for the establishment of a branch mint in view of the public interests, which they believed to be involved in it. Among these interests were the prompt recoinage of foreign gold and silver at the place of importation; the enlargement of the metallic basis for the circulation of paper; and what sound bankers must, above all other things, desire, the increased stability and safety of the institutions with which they are connected. He had thought it due to the memorialists, in presenting their petition, to advert thus briefly to their objects; and he would merely add, that he trusted the considerations he had adverted to, together with the strong and pointed reference to the subject by the Secretary of the Trensury, in his late annual report, would secure for it the early and deliberate attention of the committee to which he should move to have it referred. On his motion, it was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives eared and reported the following resolution which were passed by the House yesterday: 1. Resolved. That this House has heard with deep sensibil y the annunciation of the decease of the Hon. John B.D. wo so, a member elect of this House from the State of Louisi has, who died at his residence in that State in the month of

at.

noived. That this House tenders to the surviving and relatives of the deceased the expression of it has no this bereavement, and, as a testimony of return the memory of the deceased, the members and offithis House will wear crape on the left arm for thir oleed. As a further mark of respect for the memory

Mr. ROCKWELL thought that, by the rules of ordinary courtesy, it ought to lie over to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. Several other petitions and remonstrances were presented by mr. DIXON, Mr. S. D. HUBBARD, and Mr. TRUMAN SMITH.

From Vermont: Petitions against the admission of colleague, the House of Representatives. The decreased suffered much during the last winter, having had a severe attack of illness, which confined him to his chamber for several weeks, before and after the adjournment of Congress. His disease was greatly aggravated by the rigor of the climate here, as well as from his injudicious efforts to attend to his official duties; for her and average and a college to the session of Congress as he was able to close of the session of Congress as he was able to close of the session of Congress as he was able to this return home, and reached his residence in Louisiana in a very feeble condition, where he hingered in great pain, which he endured as became a Christian, until the 16th June last, when, surrounded by his family and friends, he calmly resigned his soul to his God who created it, soothed in his last moments by the benign influence of the Christian religion—the Christian's hope—the sweetest consolation in the hour of death.

In the course of the last two years, (said Mr. J.), Louisiana had to mourn the loss of three of her seed to the side of the petitions and remonstrances were presented other. And Mr. ROCKWELL thought that, by the rules of ordinary courtesy, it ought to bile over to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. On motion therefor, it w

The sweetest consolation in the hour of death. In the course of the last two years, (said Mr. J.,) Louisiana had to mourn the loss of three of her distinguished sons, who were, at the times of their death, members of this and the other House of Congress. The names of Porter, Bossier, and Dawson, will ever be held in remembrance by the people of Louisiana. Indeed, within that short period, ar unusual number of members of both houses of Congress have been gathered to their fathers, admonishing us of the uncertainty of life, and of the necessity of being always prepared to meet our fate.

The deceased, (said Mr. J.,) had received many distinguished proofs of the respect and confidence of the people of Louisiana. He had been repeated by elected to the legislature of the State; twice to the

of the people of Louisiana. He had been repeatedly elected to the legislature of the State; twice to the Congress of the United States; and when first elected to Congress he held two important offices under the State; he was major-general of militia, and was distinguished as an active, gallent officer, and he was judge of the parish court of the parish in which he resided, a court possessing high and important functions. He discharged the duties of all those situations in a manner highly honorable to himself and pleasing to the people of Louisiana. Whatever were his faults, (for no man is free from faults,) they are buried with him, there to be forgotten, whilst his many virtues will long be cherished in remembrance. To a bland and affable disposition, he united great firmness and decision of character. No man was ever more totally exempt from sordid or selfish propensities. He was, in fact, generous to a fault; and he possessed, in an eminent degree, the best feelings of the human heart. Brave, patriotic, just, magnanimous in all his transactions, he was beloved and admired by his numerous friends. Although it so happened (said Mr. J.) that we

(Stationen

sachusetts,) and were laid on the table.

From Massachusetts, remonstrances were presented against the admission of Texas, by Mr.

ABBOTT, Mr. GRINNELL, and Mr. WIN-

THROP.

Erom Rhode Island, by Mr. ARNOLD.

From Connecticut, Mr. ROCKWELL presented a resolution from his State on the affairs of Rhode Island; another relative to decisions of the Supreme Court; also one against the admission of Texas; which he asked to have printed.

The SPEAKER put the question on printing; when

hen Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON protested against being printed.
The SPEAKER reminded members that there

der.

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.
Mr. ROCKWELL thought that, by the rules of ordinary courtesy, it ought to lie over to be printed.
On motion therefor, it was ordered to be printed. Several other petitions and remonstrances were presented by Mr. DIXON, Mr. S. D. HUBBARD, and Mr. TRUMAN SMITH.
From Vermont: Petitions against the admission of Texas were presented by Mr. COLLAMER, Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. FOOT, and Mr. MARSH.
From New York: Petitions awere presented on

table, and referred to the Committee on Active States are and Columbia counties, New York, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The mover (name not heard) sustained the prayer of the petition in brief terms. He assured them there was nothing of a party kind about it. It was signed by persons of all parties of the highest respectability; among the rest by six democratic postmasters: referred to the Committee on the Ter-

Peditions were further presented—
From Maryland: By Messra. CHAPMAN, ell. Es, and LIGON.
Another of Texas into of

From Illinois: Petitions were presented by Messrs. WENTWORTH, McCLERNAND, and

others.

From Alabama: Petitions were presented by Messrs. CHAPMAN, YANCEY, and others.

Mr. G. S. HOUSTON asked permission to present a bill: but was refused at that stage of the proceedings.

NOTICES OF BILLS

Mr. R. SMITH gave notice that, on to or some day thereafter, he would ask leave duce the following bills: A bill making appropriations for the nati in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,

A bill for the relief of Wm. McCauley, a soldier in the late war with Great Britain.

A bill for the relief of Isaac Barker.

A bill to establish a port of entry at the city of Alton, in the State of Illinois.

A bill to repeal or so modify the joint resolution of the 3d of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain moneys of certain States indebted to the United States, as to exclude from the operation of said resolution the three per cent. fund set apart for the encouragement of learning by the acts of admission of certain new States into the Union.

union.

Mr. STANTON gave notice that to-morrow, or on some subsequent day, he would ask leave to bring in a bill to establish a port of entry at Memphis, in Tennessee.

Mr. WENTWORTH, on leave, gave notice that he would ask leave, on some future day, to bring in a bill to grant an additional donation of land to the State of Illinois sufficient to make up an amount equal to that granted to the State of Ohio.

Also, a bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they respectively lie, on certain conditions.

Mr. WINTHROP differed from the chair.

Mr. WINTHROP differed from the chair.

The SPEAKER explained, that the States ing been called over again, it would be in ore call for reports.

Some other remonstrances were presented methors and support the states and states are supported by the states are supported by A motion for adjournment was carried, by 107 otes in the affirmative. tions made; when

the bart feelings of the human heart. Burvey, particular, sex suggestions and colless of the control of the con

JACKSON MONUMENT. of subscriptions to the Equestrian State Seneral Andrew Jackson, published b

WASHINGTON CITY James Buchanan, Secretary of State.

Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Geo. Buncroft, Secretary of the Navy.

John Y. Mason, Attorney General. Yet there is nothing in the message to conclude the American government against accepting even the 49th degree of latitude as our frontier, in case the offer should be made by the British government. We do not say that the proposition would be accepted; we only affirm that the message does not cut off the cabinet from accepting it. That the proposition cannot be repeated by our government, is clear. The British plenipotentiary has rejected it in the most decided manner, as a proposition not to be thought of for a moment, with the expression of a hope "that some further proposal would be made, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectation of the British government." What you call a compromise, says the British envoy, is no compromise at all; we cannot even consider it. We call upon you to propose and there. And here the negotiations cease.

What, then, shall be done? Our citizens have altered to the consider of the propose and the constitution of the British envoy is no compromise at all; we cannot even consider it. We call upon you to propose and the consider it is the consider it. One compromise and the consider it is the consider it. We call upon you to propose and the consider it is the consider it. One of the consider it is the consider it is the consider it is the consider it. We call upon you to propose and the consider it is the consider i What, then, shall be done? Our citizens have a-eady begun to emigrate to Oregon, and demand the protection of our laws. The message advises that his reasonable demand be immediately granted. Britain, more provident than we, extended the pro-section of her laws over her citizens in Oregon years Und Washington, jr. George Hill
Jno. M. Brodhead.
Wm. H. Dundas
E. L. Childs.
Samuel B. Beach. Go. Our treaty with Great Britain contemplates that Henry Rogers Lucius H. Emmons Samuel A. Houston
R. A. Lacy
George Bartle
H. Hungerford
Isaac Goddard

Our treaty with Great Britain contemplates that the joint occupation of the Oregon territory by the two nations shall cease at some period, on a previous notice of twelve months given by either party. The proper time for giving this notice on our part is manifestly when our citizens have begun to form settlements in the territory. The message very properly recommends that the notice be now given, in order that at the expiration of the year the occupation of Oregon may be no longer claimed by Britain as a right formally acknowledged by us.

Our citizens settled in Oregon will have relations of commerce with the Indian tribes. It is as important that our laws regulating their intercourse with the aborigines should be enforced beyond the Rocky mountains, as on this side of them. It is important likewise to maintain a friendly understanding between them and our people. The message, therefore, suggests the establishment of Indian agencies in Oregon.

To protect the emigrants on their journey to Oregon, the message recommends that stockades and block-house forts be erected along the course usually taken by them in the country between our frontier settlements and the Rocky mountains. These forts will be altogether within our acknowledged limits, and can therefore give rise on no dispute. Even if they were to be erected beyond the Rocky mountains, they would scarcely furnish a juster cause of complaint against our government than the forts already erected in Oregon by the Hudson's Bay Company—an association organized by the British government.

The establishment of a United States mail between

ready erected in Oregon by the Hudson's Bay Company—an association organized by the British government.

The establishment of a United States mail between Oregon and the region east of the Rocky mountains, we regard as a matter of course.

But though the recommendations of the message are thus moderate; and although its terms seem carefully chosen, so as to leave the administration at liberty to deal with the controversy according to circumstances that may hereafter arise, we confess that the information which it conveys in regard to the negotiations has given the controversy a new aspect of difficulty. Great Britain has repelled the proposition to take the forty-ninth degree of latitude for the boundary of Oregon in such a manner that it could not be renewed, even if our government were disposed to renew it. She demands from us a more favorable preposition, which will never be made her; and, in the meantime, she shows no disposition to submit any proposal of her own. The negotiation is, therefore, suspended, and is likely to remain so.

J. D. King
M. Willett
Joseph Reynolds
L. Welsh
George A. Bohrer
William Price, Maryland
Samuel Cushman, New Hampshire.

From the New York Morning News. THE SPEAKER.

From the New York Morning News.

THE SPEAKER.

We here present the readers of the Weckly News with a portrait of the Hon. John W. Davis, the recently elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Davis has had much experience in Congress, and is peculiarly adapted for the distinguished position to which, by his own energies, he has attained. If we mistake not, he is a native of the state of New York, where he studied medicine as a profession, and some twenty years ago emigrated to the Far West to trust his fortunes to fickle chance. He was then married, and with scanty much of his earthly possessions being a horse and gig—he and his wife travelled westward, without any definite object. At length they found themselves in Indiana, with an exhausted exchequer; but previdentially, the village in which they found themselves was at that time visited by an epidemic, by which the only physician of the place was prostrated. Mr. Davis was looked up to as an angel of mercy sent to the relief of the settlers. He attended diligently to their sick; and as the old physicians soon died, Mr. Dvais became the only medical practitioner in that region of country. Indiana, like the other western States, grew rapidly, and Dr. and Davis grew in public esteem; he was elected to various offices in the gift of the people, and served of the minifully. At length he was sent to Congress, a wider and more distinguished theatre, in which he made himself a name that has secured his elevation for the house of Represent/atives with dignity and ability. He has a command in person, a decision of character, and perfect familiarity with the duties of his office. He is a sterling democrat, but he is too patriotic and just to prostitute his power to party purposes.

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WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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Alvin Jones, planter

George W. Thompson, planter

William W. Holden, editor

Berry D. Simms.

Austin Jones, planter

Augustine Turner, planter

Ashwell Megehee, planter

William R. Poole, planter.

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rificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$140 06
Do do 26 half do 70 00
Do do 26 quarter do 35 00

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For prizes call at our lucky office. MRS. DASHIELLE is ready to accommodate a small mess of members. Her house is sit unted on C street, near the corner of 41 street.

We find in the Lendon Times of the 11th, another it ascens very like trying to prove that the tree from its Mexican correspondent, from whose revious communications we have repeatedly quoted. worthy, kind-hearted, and benevolent previous communications we have repeatedly quoted. We find in the London Times of the 11th, another is letter from its Mexican correspondent, from whose previous communications we have repeatedly quoted. This letter is equally interesting, and contains statements equally instructive, with those we have thitherto noticed. He begins by alluding to the difficulties with the French minister. Baron de Cyprey, who has gone to Havana, where he will a wait instructions from M. Guizot. Mexico has also very narrowly escaped a difficulty with Spain. It seems that the minister of the latter took offence at some remarks made at a celebration of the achievement of Mexican independence. With the British government there was also very nearly an emute. It seems that the Mexicans had resolved not to rotify the contract made with the provincial government under Santa Ana, by the British house of Manning & Mushill, and had offered the mint to which it related at public sale. M. Pen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, interfered, and represented that this would inevitably lead to war with England; and that, if Mexico should thus quarred with France and England, she would "have no resource but to place herself under the protection of the United States." This led at once to an arrangement.

The writer says that Mexico has as yet done nothing towards prosecuting a war against the United States; that the treasury is without a shilling; and that, in his judgment, the United States will press for a settlement of claims. He says also that:

"If Mexico will not agree to negotiate for a settlement of those claims, and likewise of boundaries, the States will take peasession of some part of its territory to had a service, such as Metamoras on the Rio

"If Mexico will not agree to negotiate for a sectionent of those claims, and likewise of boundaries, the States will take possession of some part of its territory to hold as security, such as Metamoras on the Rio Grande, near the Texan frontier, or Monterey, or San Francisco, on the Pacific. The fact is, the United States will not let go their grasp of Mexico; they are illustrating the fable of the wolf and the lamb, and whether by war or negotiation, they are determined to work out their ends."

He says, further, that the question of boundaries will be fatal to Mexico as, "in consequence of the

He says, further, that the question of boundaries will be fatal to Mexico as, "in consequence of the department of Coahuila and Texas having been some years since combined in one, it is difficult to say whether the Texan portion should not extend to that of Coahuila." This point, he adds, effords an excellent pretext for the United States to offer as a middle term to accept the Rio Bravo, which divides Coahuila into equal parts, and if followed to its source, cuts off slices from four departments of the republic larger in extent than the whole province of Texas. He adds the following:

"The question of frontier will also be embarrassing on the Pacific coast, interfere with the negotiation was governments for the Buttish and Mexical Can governments for the Buttish and Mexical Can governments for the Adoption of A Francier Can governments, and I find, by an authority was before me,

ted States on these points; and I and, by an authority now before me,
"That on the 6th of August, 1835, Mr. Forsyth,
Miniater of Foreign Affairs at Washington, wrote
to Mr. Butler, charge d'affairea at Mexico, ordering
him to arrange the affairs of Texas, to make all sacrifices to get possession of the bay of San Francisco,
by insisting on a frontier line drawn from the Gulf
of Mexico, following the Rio Bravo to the 37th de-

Pacific."
There is no beating about the bush here; the case is clear and explicit; the United States are determined to have the Rio Bravo and the 37th parallel to the Pacific; and they will have them unless England interferes for the protection of the mining districts of Mexico and the ports on the Pacific.

The following additional passage from the same letter is also of no alight importance:
"In the opinion of many, the existence, as a nation, of Mexico, is hastening to its termination; and

"In the opinion of many, the existence, as a nation, of Mexico, is hantening to its termination; and a far as I can see, no great man appears who is equal to the regeneration of the republic. The government is powerless even in the capital; the departments barely hold on to the central State; there is no population to till the finest soil in the world; and riches above and below ground remain unexplored for want of intelligence and hands to work them. If England will not interfere, the down of Mexico is scaled, and in the course of a few years it must be incorporated with the United States. The government and people of the United States entertain no doubt on this swhicet. They say that they do not interfere in the affairs of European power shall interfere in the affairs of European power shall interfere in the affairs of European power shall interfere in the affairs of the New World. By aggression, annexation, or conquest, they are resolved on entieing all Mexico down to the isthmus, within the Union; and, come what may, that end must sooner or later be accomplished. I am fully aware of the danger to which the monetary circulation of Europe will be exposed when the silver districts of Mexico are under the control of the American Congress, and of the imprudence of our permitting a naval power, like that of the United States, to become the richest nation in the world; but I cannot help admitting, at the same time, that if Great Britsin will not interfere, the general good of humanity must be advanced by the amercation of this country to the American Union. The tide of emigration will, instead of flowing directly, take the current of the United States, and even millions The daily paper will be published at the very in rate of six dollars a year—payable in advances two cents a number; the weekly at two dollars of six dollars a year—payable in advances of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants can pass two cents a number; the weekly at two dollars of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants can pass through American ports to fix as settlers in this land of milk and honey. The wretched Indian race must give way before the influx of a white population, and myriads of acres now untilled will teem with wealth and abundance. The climate is magnificent, except on the coast, and in particular districts fever a does not appear. Every European production can be raised; and I may say there is room for all the be raised; and I may say there is room for all the be raised; and I may say there is room for all the be raised; and I may say there is room for all the be raised; and I may say there is room for all the be raised; and I may say there is room for all the British occupation of Mexico is its incorporation with the beautiful to the states. We shall find, when it takes place, immediate employment of our poor, a conspile, immediate employment of our poor, a conspile, and the public generally, that he has determised disposed to purchase his entire stock, with the subscriber for more than twenty-five years, and the public generally, that he has determised disposed to purchase his entire stock, with the subscriber for more than twenty-five years, and the public generally, that he has determised disposed to purchase his entire stock, with the subscriber for more than twenty-five years, and the public generally, that he has determised disposed to purchase his entire stock, with the subscriber for more than twenty-five years, and the public generally, that he has determised disposed to purchase (which it sates blace, in many similar stablished without regard to a many similar stablished without regard to a many similar established without regard to a many similar established without regard to a many dominion over the mining districts from which our monetary circulation is furnished—when it is accom-plished.

plished.

The writer then proceeds to note passing events in Mexico, and speaks of the proposal to march troops to Texas and the United States. This he ridicules

to Texas and speaks of the Projonal to march troops thus:

"March troops, indeed, against the United States thus:

"March troops, indeed, against the United States Why the expedition to California, which was organized eight months since, and on whose arrival, probably, the safety of Upper Catifornia depends, has not yet set out, because Iniestra, who commands it, declares he will not move until he is assured of pay and subsistence for his men! Tobasco sets the central government at defiance. California is all but independent; and Sonora has, it is said, sgain made its pronunciamento. The government cannot even protect the road from Vera Cruz to the capital from the bands that infest it; and how can it send troops to the extremities of the republic? The troops in the capital are tolerably well paid; and some of the regiments have a fair military appearance. The division of Pareden is also said to be in an efficient state; but as to the rest of the army, its condition may be judged from the fact that a general order was lately published from the war office, calling on the officers to check the daily practice of the soldiers seiling their muskets and accourtements."

The stock in the cotton factories is reduced so low that many of them must stop. Five at Puebla have already been closed, for want of cotton. The new tariff is published at length in the Times. That paper, in publishing its mamment falsehood about the shackles found on board the Missouri, called for authentic information on the materials direct from France, and manufents all the caps at the establishment.

The Times That paper, in publishing its mamments falsehood about the shackles found on board the Missouri, called for authentic information on the state paper, in publishing its mamments falsehood about the shackles found on board the Missouri, called for authentic information on the capture of the capture of the capture of the shackles found on board the Missouri, called for authentic information on the capture of the shackles found in the capture

was furnished; and the Times does not even notice its existence, except in the following brief paragraph:

"The Times article of the 20th of September last, querying the purport of the shackles found in the wreck of the United States steam-ship Missourish and excited no small indignation amongst the New York journalists. The Journal of Commerce terms were intended for prisoners and mutneers, suggeste that the extraordinary number seen by the diverse was the result of 'the medium' through which they looked. The Courier and Enquirer, however, treats the matter gravely, and enters upon a warm and intended to prisoners and mutneers, suggeste that the extraordinary number seen by the diverse was the result of 'the medium' through which they looked. The Courier and Enquirer, however, treats the matter gravely, and enters upon a warm and missing this and other matters relating to this spirit' which has so carnestly and so long animated the Times and its kindred presses."

Some of its correspondents, however, have been discussing this and other matters relating to this spirit' which has so carnestly and so long animated the Times and its kindred presses."

Some of its correspondents, however, have been discussing this and other matters relating to this series to see him last week, but were pterson which we are surprised to see in its own collumns. He concludes his article thus:

"It occurs to me that the question whether there were 'about 100,' or 'more than 20,000,' of these irons, may affect the main question, namely: What them, says 'about 100."

"As to the irons themselves, the simple question is, Are they such as are usual in American vessels of war."

"Let any one who has seen the usual irons in those vessels look at these and answer the question. If, for one, am satisfield. Will any Engisha naval officer answer the question in the negative?

"Let any one who has seen the usual irons in those vessels look at these and answer the question."

It have no patience with myself for taking the Whose performances have been listened to with wonder and admiration by thousands in all the principal cities of Europe, the United States, the Canadas, and the West Indies, respectfully an-THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
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Dec. 9—3t

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Dec. 11-2aw3w*

BOARD WANTED.—Permanent board gases in a respectable private family, or where are but few boarders. Terms \$160 per sare payable monthly. Address D. B. at the flat "Union."

Dec. 10—if

TITIAN'S VENUS — This very beautiful pring of "Venus from the bath," having reserved in the New York, Boston, and Philadelpress, artists, critics, and composiseurs, he unqualified praise, not only as a most perfect imen of art, but as a most beautiful life-like in of a perfectly-formed woman, is confident ferred for exhibition in this city, in the room Mr. Templeman's bookstore, on Peniagin avenue, near 4½ street.

Ladies forming parties of 8 or 10 wishing we the exhibition unattended by gentlemen, as the room entirely to themselves by giving continuities to the superintendent.

Open from 9, a. m., till 10, p. m.

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